

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES C. CORMAN FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. COOKSEY. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 468) to designate the Federal building located at 6230 Van Nuys Boulevard in Van Nuys, California, as the "James C. Corman Federal Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 468

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF JAMES C. CORMAN FEDERAL BUILDING.

The Federal building located at 6230 Van Nuys Boulevard in Van Nuys, California, shall be known and designated as the "James C. Corman Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "James C. Corman Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. COOKSEY) and the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. COOKSEY).

Mr. COOKSEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, S. 468 designates the Federal building in Van Nuys, California, as the James C. Corman Federal Building. The House passed H.R. 621, the House version of the bill, on February 28, earlier this year.

Congressman Corman was born in Galena, Kansas, and was a graduate of Belmont High School. He earned his undergraduate degree from UCLA, his JD from USC, and his LL.D from the University of San Fernando Valley School of Law. He was admitted to the California bar in 1949.

Congressman Corman first served his country in the United States Marine Corps during World War II and later as a colonel in the Marine Corps Reserves. In 1957, Congressman Corman was elected to the Los Angeles City Council. He served on the Council until being elected to the 87th Congress in 1960 and was reelected to the House of Representatives for 10 succeeding terms.

He served on the Committee on the Judiciary, where he was instrumental in fighting for passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, and on the Committee on Ways and Means, where he was the leading advocate for the poor and disadvantaged working on tax and welfare reform. Congressman Corman was also proud to serve on President Johnson's National Advisory Commission on Civil

Disorders to investigate the causes of multi-city rioting in 1967.

As many of my colleagues are aware, former Congressman Corman passed away at the age of 80 in January. I support this bill and encourage my colleagues to support it as well.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HONDA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this Senate bill 468, a bill to designate the Federal building located at 6230 Van Nuys Boulevard in Van Nuys, California, as the James C. Corman Federal Building. In February, 2001, the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) introduced similar legislation, H.R. 621, in the House.

Congressman Jim Corman represented the 21st Congressional District in California for 20 years, from 1961 until 1981, years which saw the Vietnam War, urban riots, Watergate, and the first manned flight to the moon.

Jim Corman was born on October 20, 1920, in Galena, Kansas, and in 1933, after his father died, he and his mother moved to the Los Angeles area. During World War II, Mr. Corman served in the Marines. After the war, he worked his way through UCLA and the University of Southern California law school.

He began his public career in 1957, when he was elected to serve in the Los Angeles City Council, and in 1961, he was elected to Congress and was named to the Committee on the Judiciary. In addition, he served on the House Committee on Ways and Means.

President Johnson named Congressman Corman as one of the 10 people named by the President to the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. It was informally known as the Kerner Commission. During his tenure on the commission, he was optimistic about finding the causes and developing solutions for racism in America.

In 1978, he became President Johnson's point man for welfare reform. Having suffered the indignities and trappings of poverty as he was growing up, Mr. Corman displayed a particular energy and devotion to solving welfare problems. During his 20 years of service, his concern for senior citizens and the poorest members of our society became his trademark and part of his legacy.

Jim Corman saw the fruition of his efforts in the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which he considered the greatest accomplishment of his political career.

Jim was well-liked. He was a hard worker and a first-rate legislator. It is fitting and proper to honor Congressman James Corman with this designation, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COOKSEY. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. STARK. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 468, designating the James C. Corman Federal Building.

Jim Corman was a true statesman who served his constituents in California, and indeed, the people of the United States, with great distinction. Jim cared passionately for the poor and worked to see that their interests were heard in Washington. He was one of the great leaders in the Congress seeking health insurance for all and he worked hard to enact a decent, humane social policy for the disadvantaged.

Jim rejected the voices in Congress who seek to help those already blessed with wealth while neglecting those who cannot put food on their tables. "I don't think there is anything uplifting about hunger," he once said. Jim was a tireless advocate for the uninsured and he passed on his sense of passion to his colleagues, including me. When I was first assigned to the House Ways and Means Committee, Jim taught me "how things were done." I am grateful to have served with Jim Corman and I know his constituents were grateful for his service.

Naming this federal building after Jim Corman is a proper tribute to a man who dedicated his life to public service. Jim will be best remembered, however, for his tireless work on behalf of those who are less fortunate.

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Mr. COOKSEY. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HONDA. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGETT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. COOKSEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 468.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. COOKSEY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COOKSEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 468, the Senate bill just debated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.